Business Notices.

THE NEW STORE OF BALL, BLACK & Co. Is now open, and the public are invited to an inspection of the large stock of new and heatful goods offered for sale.

Nos. 565 and 687 Broadway, corner of Prince st.

FINE SHIRTS, all sizes, at \$1 50 each, and Zesty - Under-hirts only 73 cents each. Itas Pringer & Son, No 61 Noval et. and No. 201 Brondway, corner of White et.

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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wig and Toupee actory, No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye police in the sky-light rooms.

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"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
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\$40 PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. \$40 FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID, AND NOISELESS.
Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office-Vernon & Co., No. 459 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

Purge the System, Purify the Blood, and avoid

Purge the System, Purify the Blood, and avoid Summer Complaints, and Fovers and Sickness, by using The Glarkennemo Veschante Pills.

Price 25 cents a box.

Bold at the Grarkennemo Madical Institution,
No. 2 Boxes st., New York,
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The leading Physicians and Professors of Medical Colleges state that these Palls possess medical properties superior to any others.

To OWNERS OF HORSES.

Dr. Toblas: I have been in the livery business for 25 years in this city, and in that time have used various Limments; but after 5 years trial of your Venevan House Limments; but after 6 years trial of your Venevan House Limments; Lumbestatingly proncuous if the best in existence. I have used it for Godo. Distemper, Sprains to alla Sores, &c. It never has falled to cure in half the time of any other.

Price 50 cents in pint bottles. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot No. 56 Courtlands st.

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SOOTHING AND BRACING,—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases or nervers excitement as Howenther's Stonach Bitters. All though the finne of this renowned invigorant rests malely on its astonishing cures of Psyspepis, liver Complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of isdice resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, finitering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general fieldity and all peculiar disturbances and deraugement to which, as asex, they are subject. It cheers and lightens the depressed mechal powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed (as it whe loss where ordinary tonics are administered.) by any usplement reaction.

Cher give BEST.—ARTH SARION A SUBSTITUTE

GET THE BEST.-ARTUSARION A SUBSTITUTE to Cream of Tertar. It requires less shortening and is perfectly SACKETT, BELCHER, & Co., Agents, Nos. 23 and 40 Reade-st.

Bold also by John Dwight & Co., No. 11 Old-shp.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO.-All market or money refunded. Agents wanted, 500 Broadway, N.Y. LADD, WEBSTER & Co.'s IMPROVED TIGHT-MILWARD'S NEEDLES,

WERERH & WILSON'S
SEVENN-MAGHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined
English Cast Steel, and WARRANTER SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FIRE, MIRWAID,
NO. 31 WATER-ST., New-York.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curing, Prese and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggista.

THE LATE frequent variations of temperature give fearful impetus to Bowel Complaints, for which Hollie way's Pulls are a positive cure, as they operate beneficially of all visceral derangements without irritation, and leave the bow claim a beasily condition.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, a delicious dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' FARINA HOLES, of the HOLES, forms, and patterns; for sale at the Establishment, No. 5 New Canal et., near East Broadway.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Business letters should in all cases be addressed to Tan NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dailt Tribune, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be banded in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Rotices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

We print this morning, in full, the decision of Judge Ingraham, in the West-Washington market case.

The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, by the United States steamer Vanderbilt, will close this morning at 104 o'clock.

The steamer City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 18th and Queenstown on the 19th inst., passed Cape Race early yesterday morning. Her news is four days later than that brought by the Capada on Tuesday last. A proclamation had been issued by Garibaldi against the Bourbon, in which he proclaims himself a Royalist, but prefers Victor Emanuel, who, he says, will lead them against Austria. At Naples there had been a collision between the troops and the people, in consequence of popular manifestations in favor of some refugers who had disembarked at that place. The Ministry had been dismissed and a new Cabinet formed. Information had been received by the British Government of the massacre of 500 Christians at Damaseus. Among those killed was the Dutch Consul. The American Consul was wounded.

DOUGLAS DEPRECATING AGITATION.

The spectacle of Mr. Douglas holding on by the balustrade of the Revere House, and bemoaning before a Boston audience the agitation of the Slavery question in Congress, and the consequent neglect of the material interests of the country. finds its only parallel in Pecksniff, holding himself up by the bannister of Mrs. Todger's third story. and, under the stimulating influence of Mrs. Todger's punch, uttering moral precepts, in mandlin tones, for the instruction of Mrs. Todger's young lodgers.

Everybody praises Mr. Douglas for his courage and energy. Few dispute his rare powers as a debater. Some of his ardent admirers have even ventured to call him a statesman. But his blindest worshipers, when trying to invest him with every virtue, never could find a man among them with effrontery enough to call him modest. The salient feature of his character, standing out beyond all others, and challenging the attention of everybody. is audacity. For example: In every speech he has delivered during his present stumping tour for the Presidency, he specifies, as the great grievance of the times, the neglect by Congress of the material interests of the country, in order that it may devote its energies to discussions upon the Negro Question. In his Bostos harangue, he says: " For the last few years, all the time of Congress has been employed in the discussion of the Slavery question, to the exclusion of important "business affecting the whole country;" and he waxes earnest and eloquent over the shameful disregard by the National Legislature of the subjects of the Tariff, the Pacific Railroad, the Mail service in the old States and across the continent, and cognate matters.

True, most frue, Mr. Douglas! But where is the man to whom, more than any and all others, this waste of time by Congress is due? Help us, Mr. Deuglas, to place our finger upon him, and we assure you the country will put in every honest hand a whip to lask the rascal naked through the

When the Ethiopian changes his skin, and Mr. Garrison turns professional Union-Saver, and Gerrit Smith advertises hounds to catch fugitive slaves, and Satan puts on a monk's cowl, then Stephen A. Douglas will witness transformations of character and conduct as miraculous as his current condemnation of Slavery agitation in Congrees. Let us refresh his memory with a bit of history which the country has not forgotten.

A controversy concerning Slavery, which had convulsed Congress and the country for three or four years, terminated in the adoption of the Compromise measures of 1850. This result was not wholly satisfactory to the extreme wing of either side of the combatants; yet, the thing being done past help, there was a general acquiescence in or submission to this disposition of the matter in issue. In 1852, both the Whig and Democratic parties, with some dissenting voices, ratified the measures of 1850 in their platforms, and agreed to abide by them. No man was more ostentatious in his avowals of fidelity to "this final settlement" of the Slavery controversy than Mr. Douglas. In the Senate, and before popular assemblies, he invoked maledictions upon all who should attempt to disturb the repose of the country by reopening the Slavery agitation, either in or out of Congress.

So much for Mr. Douglas's professions. Now for his practices. In the session of 1854, when irritation growing out of the contests of 1850 had subsided, Mr. Douglas startled the country by pro posing to repeal the prehibitory clause of the Missouri Compremise, and throw the vast regions lying north of 36° 30' open to Slavery. This venerable landmark, reared by conflicting sections as a monument of the final adjustment of a struggle that had imperiled the Union, was held as sacred as any compact of the Constitution. Its proposed destruction immediately precipitated Congress and the people upon a sea of agitation, seemingly without a bottom or a shore. After a conflict which has no parallel in our history, Mr. Douglas, spurred on by the hope of outstripping all competitors for the favor of the Slavery Extensionists, succeeded, by his tireless energy and force of will, in prostrating this old landmark. And from that hour till now, Negro sgitation has been the ruling element of American politics. Mr. Douglas has always boasted, and with entire truth, that this repeal was his own handiwork. No other man in that fatal Congress had sufficient vigor, skill, and audacity, to do the deed. A conspiracy to plant Slavery in Kansas, by

fraud and force, was partly the moving cause, and partly the resulting consequence, of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. During the three years when the attempts of the conspirators involved Kansas in civil war, of the many black and bloody crimes perpetrated in their efforts to force Slavery upon her people, none were black and bloody enough to extort a rebuke or even a regret from Mr. Douglas: but, on the contrary, he was the ablest champion in Copgress, and the loudest declaimer before the People, in behalf of this infernal scheme. History will blu h to record that the policy of Pierce and Atchison and their myrmidons, which stuffed ballot-boxes, forged election returns, drove legal voters from the polls at the point of the bayonet installed bogus Legislatures under the protection of cannon, fired dwellings, outraged female virtue, cut throats under cover of the night, shot men down on the highways at noon-day, and, in a word, for nearly four years gave Kansas up to anarchy, pillage, and butchery, because she would not accept Negro Slavery, found its willest spologies and ablest vindication in the speeches and reports of the man that now declaims in favor of " Non-"intervention by the Federal authorities in the "Territories!" The Lecompton Constitution, with the villainies that clustered around it, was the natural fruit of the tree which Douglas planted in 1854, and assiduously cultivated throughout the following three years. His political existence being then at hazard, he feared to pluck and eat the fruit of his own doings. Like Danton, whom Douglas resembles, he was about to be consumed by the fires of the revolution which he had himself kindled; but, unlike Danton, he had neither the courage nor the manliness to die like a martyr, and so he ran away like a coward, and has ever since been boasting like a braggart.

Now, does Mr. Douglas flatter himself that the people have forgotten this damning record, because he finds it convenient to ignore its existence ? Does he fancy that they will withhold the retribution they have in store for the author of this absorbing agitation in Congress, because it suits his interests now to feign to lament over its consequences? We assure him that he lowers himself in the public esteem by such canting and whining. In the Kansas-Nebraska bill, he presented to the North the box of Pandora. Let him not wonder nor wince when some of the serpents he then sent out return to sting him. To descend nearer to the level of our theme, the actor who has been recognized and applauded as a star of the first magnitude, in the higher walks of tragedy, on the metropolitan boards, ought to be ashamed to now go through the provinces playing the farce of "Agitation," "Sectionalism." "Disunion." and kindred roles, along with such worn-out performers as the Brookses and the Hunts. When he entered the Presidential ring, and made straight at the Champion of the Negro Propaganda, hitting out right and left with might and main, he won the plaudits of the masses. But now, when he skulks to his corner, and sits upon the knee of his backer, and affects to deplore the "poise and confusion" incident to the fight, and discourses upon the iniquities of the P. R., we tell him he excites only contempt for his hypoerisy, and disgust at his whimpering.

The Albany Atlas says that the NORTH-WEST deserves, and is exceedingly anxious to have, the next President. We beg leave to assure our cotemporary that the North-West will be gratified. We speak with confidence as to the Free States, with hardly an exception. They will not only try to do what the North-West desires, but will succeed. dor of his feelings, Mr. Keitt seems to herited, bred or bought him, without compensation distressing.

HOW DOES MR. EVERETT LIKE have forgotten that other States must be BBING SOLD OUT! The proposition of Mesers. W. Hunt & Co. to

sell out the Constitutional Unionists to the Douglasites has elicited comment in various quarters, but we do not yet learn how it strikes the gentlemen who are to be made the principal victime, viz., Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett. Probably these gentlemen have no very strong expectations of being elected: but, having been nominated, with the proper formalities, and in a very gentlemanly way, to say the least, and baving accepted the bonors conferred, in lengthy, laborious, and painfully-studied letters, they may be supposed to labor under the impression that they are running, and are entitled to all the votes they can honestly get. It is much to be elected a President, or a Vice-President: it is something to get electoral votes for these offices; but to run and get no votes, is nothing. We remember how Hugh L. White once got the vote of Tennessee; how William Wirt once got the vote of Vermont; how Mr. Webster once got the vote of Massachusetts; but it requires an effort to recollect that Kimber Cleaver was ever a candidate for Vice-President; or that Charles J. Jenkins was Mr. Webster's associate on the Dead Man's ticket which a few hundred persons in Massachusetts voted for in 1852. Mr. Fillmore got 800,000 votes from the people, and carried one State in 1856. Mr. Bell and Mr. Everett, if the men who put them in nomination act in good faith, may carry more than one State, though their popular vote will of course be much smaller than Mr. Fillmore's. But if the plot of Hunt & Co. is carried out, they will get neither popular nor electoral votes. If the Bell and Everett vote is sold out to Douglas, there will be a sudden breaking up of the whole party in the Southern States, and by the middle of November the country will be in a broad grin at the sight of a party bargaining for a non-election by the people, so that they may be the third or second before the House of Representatives, and either failing altogether to effect a non-election, as is most likely, or else throwing themselves into the position of the fourth party in rank, and so rendering their candidates wholly ineligible for election by Congress. If success should attend such a movement in this State, Douglas will be the third candidate, and Bell will be nowhere. A stampede from Bell to Breckinridge would immediately take place in all the Southern States, every one of which, except, perhaps, Maryland, would go for Breckinridge, while Lincoln and Douglas would divide the Northern vote. The net upshot and result would be-Joe Lane! It is presuming too much on the ignorance, corruptibility, or revengefulness of the men who nominally support Bell and Everett in this State to suppose that such a plot can succeed. It will be crushed out so soon as it obtains shape and sub-

We have said that the country is not yet informed how this plot to sell out to Douglas strikes Mr Bell and Mr. Everett; but, so far as relates to the last-named gentleman, we have the means of knowing that he considers, or did until very lately consider, Mr. Douglas the most mischievous politician in the United States. In a letter written by him, explanatory of some remarks which he made at Taunton, Mass., after the assault on Mr. Sum-

ner, he uses this language: "I have condemned from the outset, and still most decided condemn, the policy of the late Administration toward Kansas. I opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Territorial Committee, of which I was a member. I voted against the amendment to the bill by which the Missouri Compromise was repealed. I opposed the bill, to the best of my ability, in a speech delivered in the Senate on the 3th of February, 1354, of which I send you a copy; and I should have voted against it on its passage (as I stated in my place at the next meeting of the Senate) had not severe liliness compelled me, at all o'clock in the morning, to leave the Senate chamber before the vote was taken. I informed my Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in, that it Southern political friends, when the bill was brought in, that it ought to be entitled a bill to 'annihilate all conservative feeling 'in the non-layeholding States.' With these views of the subject, though, as I trust, for reasons higher than any effect on party politics. I fully concurred in the main line of argument in Mr. Sumner's speech. Abstaining, however, labitually myself from all personnities in debate, and believing that they always irritate and never consules are against a local day of the state and never persuade nor convirce, I could not of persuade nor convicte, I could not of course bestow salified approbation' on the manner in which he treated

This is a pretty unconivocal sentence of con demnation upon the compromise-breaker who is now the candidate of Hunt & Co., and to whose support Mr. Everett's friends are to be transferred. In the remarks, already alluded to, made at Taunton, Mr. Everett alludes to "the civil war, with its horrid train of pillage, fire, and slaughter, earried on, without the slightest provocation, against the infant settlements of our brethren on the frontier of the Union; the worse than civil war which has for months raged unrebaked at " the Capital of the Union, and has at length, by an act of lawless violence of which I know no parallel in the history of Constitutional Government, stained the floor of the Senate chamber with the blood of an unarmed, defenseless man and he a Senator of Massachusetts;" and he clearly traces these events to Stephen A. Douglas when he says: "If by laying down my life this ' hour, I could undo what has been done the last "two years (beginning with the disastrous repeal " of the Missouri Compromise) to embitter the " different parts of the country against each other, and weaken the ties which unite them, I would " willingly, cheerfully, make the sacrifice."

Mr. Everett must have a very pretty opinion of the political gamblers who are, perhaps at this very moment, making out the necessary papers for the transfer of himself and his friends to the author of all this mischief. We should like to know if he is willing that Mr. Washington Hunt should take him to the sign of the three golden balls and shove him up the spout, with the remote expectation that he may be redeemed at Washington before the 4th of March, 1861? If he is too busy to inform us. we hope Mr. Leverett Saltonstall will afford the public what information is in his possession on the subject.

THE PROSPECT OF DISUNION.

Many observers of tolerable accuracy, and who are under no special imputation of lunacy, believe that Mr. Lincoln will be the next President of the United States. Unconscious of the wreek and ruin which his election must inevitably occasion, the Republican party, with suicidal energy and with frightful cheerfulness, is pressing forward to a triumph which must bring along with it anarchy, revolution, disintegration, oceans of blood, and a mortality mocking the achievements of the palmiest pestilence. The gods have marked the Republic first for demency and then for destruction. This, at least, is the notion of the Honorable Lanrence M. Keitt, as expressed in his recent epistle. For Mr. Keitt, speaking for his few friends, as well as in his own behalf, asserts with impressive solemnity that, in the event of a Republican victory, he means not only to take himself out of the Union-an abscording which would not break our hearts-but that he intends to take South Carolina with him-which we cannot think of permitting. The truth is, in the ar-

consulted-that South Carolina cannot abscond without our permission; and that we have not the power, even if we had the will, to grant it. Constitutions must be regarded as fixed facts until they are overthrown. The laws must be respected and enforced until they are repealed, especially in a Republic, without any laws to which, in theory, at least, the whole people have not assented. If Mr. Keitt does not know it, it is high time for some friend of his, versed in the elements of Blackstone, to inform him that treason is just as much a crime as petty larceny, and just as promptly to be punished. Our institutions permit unlimited bluster, and are very tender of written or of spoken nonsense; but they were not framed in sport, nor is the Constitution of the United States a bagatelle. There has never been a period of our history, even in the early days of our struggle and our weakness, when the Federal Government was not strong enough to crush any revolt against its authority. however threatening. It is stronger now than ever; as those who have felt its strength-sometimes unwisely and sometimes tyrannously exerted -have had good reason to know. Against the whole body of the Slave States, united in folly and crime. it would be invincible; and upon all traitors, however powerful, its hand would fall certainly and heavily. We have no right-Mr. Keitt has no right-South Carolina has no right to anticipate any other result of a rebellion. If there might be another, it is not to be thought of or spoken of; and much less is it to be made the theme coarse and vulgar appeal, or to be paraded insolently as a consummation to be wished for. For, should the Honorable Laurence attempt to reduce his peppery theories to plain practice, it will be clearly the duty of Mr. Lincoln, or of any other man who may be President, to introduce Mr. Keitt to twelve of his fellow-creatures in panel assembled, while it will be also his fate to listen to a short address, in which there will be painfully dis-

tinct allusions to necks and to neckweed. This threat of dissolution would be ridiculous enough, if all the great Slave States should be harmoniously united in crime. But harmony, if secured at all. must be secured, not by common injuries only, but by common sense. All thinking men will agree with us in the opinion, that the South could no more unite upon a scheme of secession, than a company of lunatics could conspire to break out of Bedlam. South Carolina and Louisinna would be tilting in a week; Alabama and Georgia would be in the field with hair triggers in a fortnight; Virginia would be domineering; Arkaneas hot-blooded and Kentucky loquacious; and no man need be a prophet, or the son of a prophet, to predict the result. The very pathos of Mr. Keitt's appeal shows that he is haunted by misgivings. "Will the South," he anxiously asks, be divided upon this issue?" We can answer his question, and safely answer it in the affirmative.

We are speaking in this matter by the card.

We permit ourselves to be guided in making up

our minds implicitly by Mr. Keitt; for to what

but to his famous letter should we look for a cata-

logue of Northern crimes-for an inventory of

Southern injuries? Loose and indefinite state-

ment enough we certainly have; yet as this is a

pretty important case, we must call for a little more accuracy in the pleadings. A physician is sometimes informed by his patient that he feels ill "all over"-but upon such a statement not even the most enthusiastic homeopathist would prescribe a decillionth dose of arsenic or nux vom ica. Of abstract discussions of the Slavery question, Mr. Keitt frankly admits that he will not complain. "Southern literature has been li-"beled "-but we cannot go to war about sonnets and romances; "Southern pulpits" have been denounced, but they have denounced back again to the best of their ability, and with such knowledge of Hebrew as Providence has vouchsafed to them; and having taken these initial measures, the North is now ready "to restrict, cripple, and extinguish." Mr. Keitt further laments that Slavery is regarded at the North "as a crime," just as Anti-Slaver sentiments are regarded at the South as a crime; but are we, who imagine that we think tolerably to be debarred from thinking, and is the South to have a monopoly of reflection as well as of cotton The South is charged, he tells us, with "cruelty, "immorality, and barbarity." Very well; they flog their slaves to death, if we may believe their own newspapers-is that cruel ! They beget thousands of illegitimate mulatto, quad roon, and octoroon children-is that immoral and they sell them, when pressed for cash-is that barbarous? New, Mr. Keitt can never have heard of the Lex Talionis, or he would not be surprised if the North wind does sometimes bring a sharp word or two to Southern ears. For we have been charged by him, by his associates, and by the newspapers which speak their opinions, with all the crimes of the Decalogue, and with several not specified in that code. We starve our cotton-spinners; we cheat our shoemakers; we swindle our workingmen as a body, and then send them to the alms-houses. Boston is a Sahara of infidelity. New-York is a Sodom of immorality. We have borne all these accusations with a patient shrug, and have never threatened on account of them, nor upon any other account, to go out of the Federal Union. Must Virginia have a monopoly of tirades as well as of tobacco? Are cotton and conscience to be found only in South Carolina? Can sound Biblical exegesis flourish only in warm climates? And is it our fault altogether if we are, in some degree, what Mr. Keitt, who does us too much honor, says we are-" the protectors of human equality and of personal rights?" We dare say

The Journal of Commerce has a volunteer correspondent at Prattsburgh, N. Y., who writes that, whereas he was once a Republican and read THE TRIBUNE,

when he is hanged he may find his "dying fall'

pleasant, and his cervical luxation a luxury.

"human equality" is all a dream, and "personal

"rights" all a delusion. But let our Southern

friends remember who they were who helped to

teach us the heresy-that we learned it of

Jefferson, as well as of Adams; of Patrick Henry,

as well as of James Otis. And, as the United

States of America and Mr. Laurence M. Keitt

"He now thinks that the relation of master and servant, which is the essential thing of Slavery, is just as right as the relation of husband and wife is, both existing by the same Divine ordina-

-"The essential thing of Slavery" is not "the relation of master and servant"-which exists everywhere-but the compulsion whereby one man' is made another man's servant in defiance of his will, and made to work for the master who inor hope of release during his mortal life. If wive are so obtained and held, we are as much opposed to that sort of marriage, as to Slavery.

This correspondent says he shall vote for Breckinridge and Lane. That is very right for one so horribly wrong. If we held his abominable principles, we should vote for his candidates.

The Republicans of the IXth Congressional District should return a thorough Republican member to Congress at the next election. It is only necessary for them to select the right man for their candidate to insure his return. Without disparaging the claims and merits of others, we beg leave to suggest the name of one of their number who is eminently worthy and capable. That man is William A. Hall of Hastings, and a member of the commercial firm of Benedict, Hall & Co. of this city. Mr. Hall has qualifications which eminently fit him for a place in the national councils under the new Republican Administration. He possesses business talen's of a high order, a farseeing and correct judgment, a cool temper, the habits of organization and economy necessarily belorging to a man who has built up and sustains a large commercial business, and, above all, the most scrupulous and rigid integrity. From the beginning, he has been an uncompromising Republican, and his principles are based upon a thorough conviction of the necessity of liberating the Federal Government from the influence of a narrow Pro-Slavery sectionalism, of holding the Federal territory open for settlement by free laborers, and of restoring to the administration of affairs the simplicity, honesty, and economy which once distinguished this Republic; and in the departure from which lies our greatest future danger. Governed in all his dealings with men by the highest religious and moral sentiments, actuated by the strongest sympathy with the working class, from which he sprung, possessing positive opinions, a decided will, and large and generous purposes, familiar with politics, a thorough-bred and intelligent merchant, he would do hot or to his District, and be a useful member of Congress. His charac ter is so well known among his neighbors, and he so commands their respect and regard, that he could not fail to receive their undivided suffrages.

The course of true love does not always run smooth; and while the Hon. G. Briggs, M. C., is writing to Washington to say that Douglas, to whom he has now devoted his great heart and soul, will carry the State of New-York, it appears that a meeting of members of Brigg's former party is held in his own District, where a different doctrine is put forth. We copy the official statement of the facts as follows:

of the facts as follows:

"At a meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett, in the Ninth Ward, held on the 25th July, 1850.

"Resolved, That, as members of the American party, we recognize as an important principle in our political government the original purpose of our organization." Fut none but Americans on guard." That we regard as indispensably necessary the residence in this country for a period of not less than ten years, or extended to twerty-one years, the condition precedent to a vote or an once by foreign-born persons. That, while we regard as exceedingly liberal the offer by the Douglas organization to share in the patronage of that Administration if we unite with them and are successful, we reject it with seem, if, with our acceptance of the proposition is connected the ignoring of that principle which called our organization into beling viz: opposition to the influence of foreign-born persons in our political shairs
"C. F. ROSEBROOKS, Chairman."

So we see it is easier to sell voters than to deliver them. What course the Americans of the Ninth Ward will take in the premises is not announced. Perhaps they will join with the Houston party: or when Mr. Duer's committee of thirty-two finally put the Douglas electors in nomination, they may bolt and form a genuine Bell and Everett ticket. At any rate, they will not go over authorized by the Loan act. to Douglas along with Hunt, Duer, and J. B.

Mr. George Ticknor Curtis made a Bell and Everett speech at Roxbury, Mass., on Wednesday last. Among other things, he said that Bell and Everett would carry New-Jersey. But how can that be, when the managers of the party in that State have sold it out to Breckinridge, and the majority of its members, full of disgust at this sale, will vote for either Lincoln or Douglas? Trade is very good in senseless wares; but when you sell stelligent and reflecting voters, look out

Mr. G. T. Curtis is the greatest man in the Belleverett party in Massachusetts, excepting, of course, Mr. Everett, and possibly Mr. George Lunt. Mr. Curtis, in his speech at Roxbury, the other night, confessed his amazement at the multitudes of men whom he respects, and whom he knows to be conservative, who are heartily and zealously engaged in promoting the election of Abraham Lincoln. If Mr. Curtis will come to New-York, he will be still further amazed at the numbers who would have voted for Bell and Everett, but whom the Brookses, and Hunts, and Duers are compelling to give their suffrages to the Illinois Railsplitter. In this election a political philosopher like Mr. Curtis, can find cause for astonishment wherever he turns his gaze.

The Democracy of Vermont have again put ap JOHN G. SAXE for Governor. Now let them take old and give him their every vote. They will be few enough at best; but let him have the last one. John is a clever fellow, a genius, a wag, and writes good, lively, rattling verses; above all, he is a gennine Hunker, believing in Rum, Slavery, and all other Democratic principles, if there be any other. Let him have a vote that will be really complimentary-one that will do to quit upon. He is too clever a fellow to be distanced year after year for

The Boston Courier "understands" that the late Douglas State Convention in New-Jersey was only s sham, and that at the proper moment the "leaders" of that party will bring its voters up to cast their suffrages for the combined Breckinridge and Bell ticket. On this understanding, our Boston cotemporary affirms Lincoln to be "used up in New Jersey." Perhaps so. However, nobody but The Courier has heard that the Douglas men mean to follow the example of the Bell men and sell out to Breckinridge. Wait and you will see.

The good people of Brooklyn will hear with are about to part, he to set up his model republic at Orangeburg Court-House, and we to struggle gladness-to say nothing of surprise-that the on as best we can without him, let us part on good Hon. FRANCIS B. SPINOLA, their distinguished terms, and with an expression of our hope that Senator, has been making speeches through the interior of our State in favor of Douglas for President, and against Legislative corruption at Albany! We trust one of those speeches will be published It would outsell the confession of Hicks all hollow.

We have a joyful hope that the reign of corruption and jobbery at our State Capital is ended. Such fellows as Frank Spinola never turn State's evidence till the last moment.

-The Banger Whig states that the company enraged in taking out goods from the wrecked steamer Hungarian obtain from \$500 to \$600 worth per day. The wreck is full of bodies, some of which can be seen at low water, and the sight is represented as extremely

The Richmond Whig publishes with exultation a paragraph out of a speech by Mr. Breckinridge, in which be pays Mr. Everett a nicish little compliment, or, as The Whig says, "in lorsed him."

Considering that Mr. Everett is being sold out by his pretended friends almost everywhere except in Massachusetts, it is no more than fair that as many pleasant phrases should be collected for him as possible. Even the Jacobins allowed the Girondins to have a good supper the night before they were carried to the guillotice.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

NAVAL.

special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27, 1860.

A Board of Chief Engineers of the Navy, consisting of Measrs. Isherwood, King, and Sewell, have been ordered to meet in New-York on the lat of August for examination, for promotion of Secand Assistant Engineer Williams, and Third Assistant Engineer Bampton. Paymaster Lenge has been ordered to the Susquehanna.

THE BRECKINRIDGE ASSESSMENTS.

The business of making assessments upon the clerks to promote the Breckinridge interest, extended to-day to the Treasury Department, but many there as well as in the Department of the Interior, refused to make subscription. Some were not able, others wanted to give to the regular Democratic organization in their States, and still others declined without making any apology. AN ASSESSMENT SWINDLER.

An imposter, calling himself James M. Mason, has swindled the Postmaster of Wilmington and others of the faithful there out of a considerable sum of money, under the pretense that he was acting under the authority of the Breckinridge Committee here to collect funds.

THE GOVERNMENT BINDING.

The Government binding, here, for executive departments is being given out to practical bookbinders, but it is understood that the lion's share of profits inures to The Constitution people.

THREATENED SOUTHERN VIOLENCE. I have heard, for some time back, that threate

had been made in Prince Williams County, Va., that a Lincoln and Hamlin liberty pole in that region should be taken down by force. Those who erected it have applied to the Governor of Virginia for protection, besides having determined to protect it themselves. The following upon the subject is from The Alexandria Gazette of this morning:

"In response to the dispatch, Gov. Letcher directed Gen. Honton it, in his judgment, the peace of the county could not be preserved by the civil authorities, then to use military force. It is said Gen. Hunton has ordered out one company, in obedience to the direction of the Governor, to preserve the peace. There are many rumors affeat through this section of the country teneing to excite the public mind, which are entirely unworthy of credence." There is a later note dated yesterday evening.

stating that Gen. Hunton has resigned his position in the militia.

STOPPAGE OF PUBLIC WORES.

A report prevails among contractors upon public buildings, that work cannot proceed upon several of them by reason of a want of money. The Loan bill of last session brings nothing into the Treasury, because no outstanding Treasury notes are sent in fer exchange for the permanent public security

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 27, 1860.

No census returns have yet been officially received by the Superintendent. The Marshal's will commence their transmissions in August.

Mr. Matthew Leeper has been appointed Agent for he Wichitas and other Texas Indiana located on the analysis of from the Checkwa.

ands leased from the Cacctaws.

Lieut, Ransom has been ordered, with a detachment of recruits, to the Big Timbers on the Arkansas, where the War Department is establishing a military post for the protection of Government and emigrant trains.

State Politics.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Friday, July 27, 1860 Over 3,000 persons were present. Gov. Church, the Hon. D. A. Ogden, A. N. Luddington, esq., George Copway, and others, addressed the people. Bands played, bonfires blazed, cannons roared, and a spleadid display of fireworks took place. of Seneca County held an im

The Wide-Awake Rally. The Wide-Awake rally to-night was one of the grandest affairs of the campaign. The large camp which holds 3,000, was literally packed, and crowds were quality to min admittance. were unable to gain admittance. The meeting was addressed by Senator Foster, Lient. Gov. Catlin, and several others; several representations were made from the Hartford Wide-Awakes, and the citizens of Hartford to the Newark Wide-Awakes, and a flag from Newark to the Hartford Wide-Awakes. A grand torch-light procession came off, after which the visiting Wide-Awakes were served to a splendid collation. The whole affair has been a complete success.

The Prince of Wales.
St. Jone's, N. F., Friday, Jaly 27, 1860.
The Prince of Wales squadron passed Cape Race at 5 o'clock last evening. The Hero was boarded by the news yacht of the associated press, and messages from the squadron were landed, but not till 9 o'clock this morning, the crew having lost their way in a thick fog.

Murder in Concord, N. H.

This morning, about 5 o'clock, James M. Williams, a merchant of Warren, N. H., stepped up to — Wyatt and shot him through the heart with a revolver. He died instantly. Williams is under arrest. The cause was, trouble about an old debt. Wyatt was a young man, and leaves a wife and one child.

The new factory of Potts & Klett, at Cooper's Point, near Camden, was demolished during the thunder storm yesterday afternoon. Eight men took shelter from the rain therein, of whom three were killed and three seriously injured. The building was 200 feet long. Loss \$4,000.

Excursion.

A party of 70 international excursionists, com-posed of Members of Parliament, various public officers, members of the Press, prominent Agricultur-alists, and others, from the Canadas, arrived this afternorn, and visited some of the principal objects of in-terest. The excursion was projected by B. Austin of the Illine's Central Railread, in connection with the Michigan Central, and other Western Roads. The party leaves for Iowa on a special train this evening.

The Recent Escape of Boys. ROCHESTER, Friday, July 27, 1860.
Of the 23 boys who escaped from the Western House of Kefuge on Wednesday atl have been returned but

Weather Report.
St. Jones, N. F., Friday, July 27, 1886.—Wind S. W., foggy.
Thermometer 70°. Weather clear at Cape Race.

Markets.

Osereo. July 27.—Fror a dall and unchanged; no sales of moment. We have quiet and unchanged; sales 0,000 bash, mixed Toledo and Western at \$1 E. Conn. quiet at 22238c. Oars unchanged. Barray in limited demand. Other grains quiet and unchanged. Barray in limited demand. Other grains quiet and nebanged. Canat Farmoury addi, but unchanged; Flour 28c., Wheat Sc., Corn 2]c. to New-York. Lake Invorre—13,600 ush, Wheat, 6,600 bush. Corn. Canat Exporre—100 bbs. Flour, 12 25th bush. Corn.
Aliany, July 27.—From and Wheat insective. Flour only sells to supply the home trade. Coun quiet and supply good; sells to supply the home trade. Coun quiet and supply good, sells to supply the bob. State at 30 july 40. Whiteker, Sales 186 bbbs. at 20jc. and 500 bbbs. at 20c.
Barrianae, July 27.—From quiet. Wheat steady. Coun quiet; Yellow, 60c.; White, 70 of 22c. for Prime. Pasythoogactive. Wheat quil and heavy at 20 july 30 jc.